



Urban District Council of St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

Annual Report

. . . OF . . .

FREDK. BOOTH, M.D., C.M.

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR

1914.

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA :

ST. ANNES PRINTING CO., LTD., 34, THE SQUARE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Urban District
Council of St. Annes-on-the-Sea.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the district, which, as in previous years, include reports of the Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Inspector. A short statement on the roads and sewers made and taken over by the Council, by the Surveyor, and a report on the health of our four Elementary Schools by Dr. Butterworth, the Medical Superintendent of Schools. I have also included, as it could be looked upon as a Sanitary Measure, a short account of the working of the Shops Act, 1912, in this district, of which our Sanitary Inspector is appointed Secretary.

As in previous years I have calculated the population by ascertaining the number of inhabited houses, and multiplying them by the average number of persons per house which was found to exist at the last Census of 1911, namely 4.87.

The number of houses, both occupied and empty, in each of the four Wards of the district, taken at the end of 1914, with a similar list for 1913 for comparison, is as follows :—

Ward.	1914.			1913.		
	Oc- cupied.	Empty or in course of erection.	Total.	Oc- cupied.	Empty or in course of erection.	Total.
North ...	465	15	480	431	25	456
South ...	806	57	863	794	67	861
East... ...	699	21	720	682	31	713
West ...	245	14	259	240	14	254
Total ...	2215	107	2322	2147	137	2284

It will thus be seen that the inhabited houses have increased by 68, as compared with 76 last year, and the population, as estimated in the way above mentioned, is now 10,787, as compared with 10,455 for the previous year, being an increase of 332.

The Births registered during the year were 114 in number, giving a rate of 10.5, as compared with 122 last year, with a rate of 11.6, and, with the exception of 1912, when it was 10.1, it is the lowest on record. In my first Annual Report of 1890 I notice it was 18.8 per 1,000, and since then there has been a steady and almost continuous decline. The Birth-rate for England and Wales for 1913, which is the latest figures available, is 23.9, whilst that of the Administrative County of Lancaster is 22.20. The rate for the latter in 1891 was 32.0, thus showing a decline of almost 10 per 1,000 since that year. This alarming decline in the Birth-rate is to some extent compensated for by one in the Death-rate from 21 per 1,000 in 1891 to 14.2 in 1913, a drop of 6.8, but it must be apparent that we are approaching a time that the former will only equal, or even be less, than the latter, except, of course, something happening to alter this inclination of the people.



The Deaths, including seven residents who died outside the district, and excluding 11 visitors to St. Annes, were 101 in number, giving a rate of 9.3 per 1,000, as compared with 9.9 last year. The County rate for 1913 was 14.2. The ages at which death occurred, and the principal causes thereof, will be seen in Table II., which shows that 47 out of a total of 101 were persons over the age of 65.

The Population of each of the four Wards, with their respective Birth Rates and Death Rates, is as follows:—

Ward.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
North	2265	12.3	11.0
South	3925	3.3	6.6
East	3404	18.5	11.1
West	1193	8.3	6.7

The Births and Deaths per month were as follows:—

Month.	Births.	Deaths.
January	8	13
February	8	9
March	7	5
April	12	13
May	14	8
June	12	7
July	10	5
August	11	6
September	9	4
October	5	14
November	4	8
December	14	9

The Principal Causes of Death are to be found in Table III., from which it will be seen that the deaths from Respiratory Affection, not including Phthisis, were 14 in number, producing a rate of 1.3; whilst those from Phthisis were three in number, giving a rate of .3 per 1,000, the County rate from these diseases during 1913 being respectively 2.53 and .8 per 1,000.

The Infectious Diseases notified during the year, under the Notification Act, 1889, and including Measles and Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, were as follows:—

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Typhoid.	Ery- sipelas.	Phthisis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Total.
Jan. ...	1 ...	7 ...	3 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	11
Feb. ...	3 ...	7 ...	27 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	38
Mar. ...	2 ...	7 ...	36 ...	0 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	48
April ..	1 ...	3 ...	1 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	7
May ...	1 ...	2 ...	2 ...	0 ...	1 ...	1 ...	0 ...	7
June ...	0 ...	8 ...	2 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	12
July ...	3 ...	0 ...	4 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	9
Aug. ...	0 ...	2 ...	4 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	6
Sept. ...	0 ...	5 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	5
Oct. ...	2 ...	4 ...	9 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	15
Nov. ...	0 ...	4 ...	16 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	22
Dec. ...	0 ...	4 ...	12 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	20
Total...	13 ...	53 ...	116 ...	6 ...	5 ...	4 ...	3 ...	200

The Ages at which the disease occurred, and the Ward where it broke out, are in Table II., which also gives the number removed to hospital, from which it will be seen that 31 per cent. of the Scarlet Fever cases, 57 of the Diphtheria, and 83 per cent. of the Typhoid were treated there.

SCARLET FEVER, as will be seen from the above table, was reported 13 times, as compared with 10 last year. In one instance only were there more than one member of the family attacked. One case was brought into the district, and several others had visited places of amusement outside the district at a date corresponding to the incubation period of the disease. All the cases recovered.

DIPHTHERIA has again, I regret to say, been fairly prevalent throughout the year, 53 cases having been notified, as compared with 36 last year. It was of a mild character, and was the cause of one death only, as

compared with two last year. If we compare the number in each Ward, as seen in Table II., taking into consideration the population of each, it will be seen that the disease was pretty equally distributed throughout the district. In the great majority of cases only one member of a family was attacked, and though careful enquiry was made in each case the cause of the outbreak could seldom be traced. On the suggestion of the County Medical Officer of Health, who kindly provided the swabs for the purpose, the throats of fifty school children from the four Public Elementary Schools and one Private School, were examined, to discover, if possible, any carrier cases; that is, where a person, though not suffering from the disease at the time, may be carrying the germs about, as, for example, in the nose or throat, and be able to give it to others. This condition is found also in Typhoid and Scarlet Fever. The children chosen were those who had been suffering from sore throat, or who had been in contact with cases, but all the examinations were negative. Besides these, 48 more were taken by our local medical practitioners, and nine others by me, at the Council's expense, in the members of a family, one of whom had contracted the disease, and where the father kept a dairy, and therefore extra care was necessary to prevent infection of the milk.

TYPHOID was reported six times, as compared with none last year. Three of the cases were amongst the Belgians living at the Summer Camp, North Drive, and there is no doubt that the disease was contracted through eating mussels gathered on the foreshore, near our sewer outlet. Another case was that of a visitor who came here suffering with the disease, and as soon as discovered was removed back to Manchester, where she died. Another case had only a few days before returned from the Moss Side Hospital, and therefore must have caught the infection there; and the cause of the remaining one was not discovered. The diagnosis of this disease, as in Diphtheria, is sometimes very difficult, but can be greatly assisted by what is known as the Vidal reaction, which

is carried out in the laboratory by means of a few drops of blood taken from the patient. During the year ten such examinations have been made.

MEASLES, it will be seen, contributed 116 cases, out of a total of 193 reported under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, the number last year being 39, and the year before 217. Sixty-three of the cases occurred during the months of February and March, and were mostly amongst the children attending the Roman Catholic School, which was therefore closed for three weeks, from the 24th February to the 17th March. Also owing to an outbreak amongst the children attending the infants' section of the Heyhouses Endowed School during the latter part of the year it was found expedient to close that part of the school for three weeks, from the 12th November to the 3rd December. The question, seeing that it is optional, whether this disease should be notified, has sometimes been raised, and few places have adopted it, no doubt on the plea that there is no corresponding advantage to the cost of having the cases reported, but I have no hesitation in saying that for a health resort, if not for other places, it is necessary, and often by means of it one is able to take steps to prevent the spread of the infection.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS was notified four times, and was the cause of three deaths; and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis three times, with two deaths. I am informed by Dr. G. Lissant Cox, the Central Tuberculosis Officer of the County, that one insured person in the district made application under the National Insurance Act for Sanatorium Benefit, and was granted it from the 29th June for two months, but did not wish to go till after Christmas, and has not yet availed herself of it. He also stated that eight dispensaries, two chief, four sub-chief, and two branches had been erected in the County Palatine, whilst four others were in course of erection. The average number of patients in the County undergoing Sanatorium

treatment had been 164, and the number receiving hospital treatment 39; and at the end of the year 250 beds were in occupation.

The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Scarlet Fever, Measles, Small-pox, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever (comprising Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fever), and Diarrhœa, were three in number, viz., one from Measles and two from Diarrhœa, producing a rate of .28, as compared with a County rate of 1.57 for the preceding year.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

Much of the information of the Sanitary Department will be found in the Inspector's Report, at the end of this.

The removal of refuse from the ashbins, which are now in use in the great majority of the houses and shops in the district, has been carried out satisfactorily, the contents being emptied weekly, or even oftener if necessary. The ashpits, however, being in many instances of the old-fashioned, very large type, requiring the scavenger to get inside and shovel the contents on to a barrow, which has then to be wheeled a distance to the cart—a most objectionable procedure, especially in windy weather—have not been attended to so frequently, and on account of the difficulty of disinfecting them are always a nuisance and danger to health. For years constant efforts have been made to persuade the owners to convert them, with, I am pleased to say, considerable success, and I think now as much pressure as possible should be brought to rid this district of the remaining ones.

The Fumigation of Rooms and Disinfection of Bedding by superheated steam has, as in previous years, been carried out after infectious illness, and also after other illnesses, free of charge, whenever it has been

desired, and I am pleased to say that there are an increasing number of people availing themselves of this sanitary measure. Many affections besides the recognised zymotic diseases are due to germs, and therefore are liable to spread to others if the above precautions are not taken, and I think it is especially needed after malignant or tubercular diseases.

The Examination and Analysis of Foods and Drugs, under the Foods and Drugs Act, which is carried out by the County Constabulary, acting under the County Council, resulted in ten samples being taken for analysis, being the same number as last year, and were as follows:—Four Milk, one Cream, one Pepper, two Cheese, one Coffee, one Arrowroot, all of which were found to be genuine or passable. Besides these, seven samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspector as follows:—Four of Milk, which were examined for tubercle bacilli; two of Milk, for adulterants; and one of Cockles. The Milk samples were all satisfactory, but the Cockles showed slight sewage contamination.

The Water Supply of the District, which is now entirely from the Fylde Water Board, has been on the whole satisfactory, and even during the prolonged drought which we had in the summer very few restrictions were placed on its use. It is a very soft moorland water, very good for domestic purposes, but sometimes, especially where it is drawn from near the dead ends of the mains, it contains some peaty matter in suspension, which give it a brown colour, which has occasionally been complained of.

The Main Sewers have throughout the year worked satisfactorily, and exceptionally few complaints have been received of backing-up, etc. The proposed Sewage Scheme to enlarge the capacity of the main and carry the outlet further from the town, and make it discharge only at a part of the ebb tide, has not yet been proceeded with.

The Surveyor reports that:—

The following Roads have been taken over by the Council during the year 1914:—

	Feet.
Douglas Street	182
Passage off Clifton Drive South, between Council Offices and "Fern Dene," No. 8, Clifton Drive South	142
St. George's Road, from Clifton Drive North to Garden Street	501
St. Annes Road East, from Shepherd Road to Blackpool Highway	1630
Total	<u>2,455</u>

Roads constructed during the year 1914:—

	Feet.
Clifton Drive South, from Fairhaven Road to Balmoral Road	1,560
Riley Avenue	1,130
Total	<u>2,690</u>

The above figures bring the Mileage of Roads now under the control of the Council up to:—

	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
Secondary Road	3	7	0
Ancient Roads (1 mile 3 fur. 186 yds., not metalled)	5	0	76
Other Roads	15	4	86
Total	<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>162</u>

The Medical Examination of the Children at our four Public Elementary Schools, at which there is an average attendance of 645 boys and girls, and 250 infants, resulted in the following report, which was kindly forwarded me by the Medical Superintendent under the Education Department of the County Council, Mr. J. T. Butterworth:—

					Boys.	Girls.
Skin Diseases.	<div> <div>Head.</div> <div>Body.</div> </div>	Number Examined			115 ...	157
		Children having defects			41 ...	69
		Feeble-minded			— ...	—
		Under-Nourished			1 ...	1
		Stammerers			1 ...	—
		Pediculosis			— ...	30
		Ringworm			— ...	—
		Pediculosis			3 ...	1
		Scabies			— ...	—
		Ringworm			1 ...	—
		Impetigo			— ...	—
		Enlarged Tonsils			8 ...	9
		Adenoids			1 ...	2
		Enlarged Glands			1 ...	1
		Very bad Teeth			19 ...	19
	Eye Diseases.	Otitis Media... ..			2 ...	2
		Spectacles			7 ...	9
		Squint			2 ...	3
		Conjunctivitis			2 ...	1
		Blepharitis			1 ...	—
		Keratitis			— ...	—
		Corneal Opacities... ..			1 ...	—
	Heart.	Corneal Ulcer			— ...	—
		Valvular			2 ...	1
		Anæmia... ..			— ...	1
		Bronchitis			1 ...	—
		Chorea			— ...	—
	Tuberculosis.	Epilepsy			— ...	—
		Infantile Paralysis			— ...	—
		Glandular			— ...	—
		Spine			— ...	—
		Hip			— ...	—
		Pulmonary			— ...	—
		Skin			— ...	—
		Rickets			1 ...	2
		Scoliosis			— ...	—
		Other Diseases			3 ...	1

Number of Children re-examined	...	...	78
Number of Parents interviewed as part of the Systematic Inspection	...	...	39

	Tonsils and Adenoids.		Spectacles.		Otitis Media.		Other Diseases.			
Recommended	...	2	...	16	...	1	...	28		
Treated	1	...	8	...	1	...	15
Per cent. treated	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	100.0	...	53.6		

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

J. R. RIGBY, M.R.C.V.S.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council, St. Annes-on-the-Sea.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you a Report on my work as Veterinary Inspector of Cattle, Cowsheds and Dairies during 1914.

I have made quarterly examinations of all cattle on farms within your district, the number examined each quarter being about 330. In addition to these regular examinations, special visits have been made, when the condition of any animal rendered it desirable that further attention should be given. At each inspection I have found it necessary to temporarily suspend the use of milk from a number of cattle, varying from one or two to as many as eight. In the majority of cases suspension of the milk is on account of inflammation of the milk gland, which in cattle is particularly liable to injuries, such as wounds inflicted by barbed wire or bruises from the horns of other cattle.

A few cases of Tuberculosis were found, but the percentage of Tubercular Affections is low, and in this respect I think the animals will compare more than favourably with those in other districts.

As most of the cattle are bought on, and fresh animals are constantly being added to the stocks, it is impossible to keep them free from this disease, and no doubt isolated cases will continue to crop up, but the periodical inspection ensures the removal of affected animals before they can do much harm.

Other departures from health, likely to affect the purity of the milk supply, have been investigated, but in this respect the year has been a satisfactory one, and comparatively few sick cases were observed. A number of cattle suffered from lameness and bruises and wounds of various kinds, but unless such injuries are of sufficient gravity to affect the cow constitutionally, they do not call for suspension of the milk.

Hygienic conditions have received due attention, and both cattle and cowsheds are kept in a cleanly condition, owners being instructed to give special attention to any animal in need of it. The shortage of labour, consequent on the war, is in many instances causing serious inconvenience to farmers, and my last inspection revealed a slight falling away from the standard of cleanliness usually maintained, chiefly in regard to the grooming of cattle. This, under the circumstances, is unavoidable, and will be rectified as soon as practicable.

The care taken in handling of milk is generally satisfactory, and milk cans and sieves are kept in such a state as will prevent any contamination.

Early in the year, the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. H. Samuel, introduced a New Milk and Dairies Bill, which received the Royal Assent on August 10th, and will come into operation in 1915. Under this Act, Orders will be made by the Local Government Board, in concurrence with the Board of Agriculture, and its effect on the production of milk, and the industry generally, will largely depend upon the character of these Orders.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WILLIAM E. PROCTER, C.R.S.I., C.M.S.I.A.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council, St. Annes-on-the-Sea.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Thirteenth Annual Report of the work accomplished in the Sanitary Department during the year 1914.

My duties greatly resembled those of previous years up to the month of August, but since then, and up to the end of the year, extra work had to be performed, brought about by the great European War. Several detachments of refugees from Belgium were provided with homes in the town, many in a large Summer Camp, and others in houses furnished and provided by the churches of the town. Under the circumstances it was advisable to see that the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, and also, as a further precaution, bedding and clothing were disinfected, if not previously dealt with prior to its arrival here from other centres.

When appointed as Inspector under the Shops Act, 1912 and 1913, during the early part of the year, my work

increased considerably, entailing a large amount of night duty. Full details relating to the Shops Act are given in a separate report at the end of this one.

Three hundred and fifty-four letters from the Sanitary Department were sent out, couched in language to persuade rather than to demand. This beneficial method acts like a sedative to persons whom you are asking to spend money upon improving premises in the interests of Public Health, and several recipients have replied, stating: "Could not refuse your request because it was made so courteously." On the other hand, stern measures were taken with those persons who did not comply with the requests, hence it was essential to serve four Legal Notices, which had the desired effect.

Three hundred and ninety-four Nuisances have been dealt with. These sanitary defects vary in character, but all have a more or less detrimental effect upon the health of the community. They comprise:—

	No.
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	6
Black Smoke	1
Blocked Drains	5
Blocked Gullies	12
Blocked Water Closets at Empty Houses	8
Dampness in Ceiling	1
Dampness in Wall	1
Defective:—	
Ash Receptacles	92
Basement Floors	2
Bath and Lavatory Waste Pipes	4
Dishbricks to Gullies	5
Downspouts	3
Drains:—	
Bath and Lavatory	1
Downspout	7
House	8
Slop Water	11

	No.
Wash-house	1
Water Closet	10
Yard	10
Floors	4
Inspection Chambers	5
Manure Pits	2
Passages	5
Privies	10
Roofs	2
Slopstones	4
Slop Water Pipes	18
Soil Pipes	10
Troughings	2
Walls	2
Water Closets	15
Water Closet Fittings.....	17
Yards	15
Insanitary Bedding and Clothing	2
„ Houses	2
„ House Wall	1
„ Stables	3
„ Water Closets	9
„ Yards	4
Insufficient Drain	1
„ Ventilation and Concealed Openings under Floors	4
„ Water Closet Accommodation	2
Offensive Accumulations	10
„ Ditch	1
„ Smells from Defective Gas Fittings...	3
„ Urinals	2
„ Wall Papers or Paste	1
Overcrowded Houses	2
Traps at foot of Soil Pipes	2
Waste Water Lodging	13
Nuisances found in House-to-House Inspections under Public Health Act, 1875, and Housing Act, 1909	33

1,185 Inspections have been made to premises during the progress of the work, and directions given to men employed as to the best method of reconstruction, especially when certain unforeseen difficulties have arisen. In these circumstances my instructions have always been acted upon.

Householders, gardeners, and others are still in the habit of concealing air bricks with soil when preparing the ground around houses for garden purposes. Ventilation under wooden floors is vital to the preservation of the joists and floor boards, and when these apertures are buried dry rot sets in and quickly spreads, giving off foul, musty smells in the rooms.

Amongst the nuisances dealt with was one of defective drains. The owner had them taken up, and upon examination they were found to be absolutely choked full bore with long, fibrous masses of willow tree roots. These, when pulled out of the drains, resembled rolls of linoleum. A photograph of these roots was obtained and shewn to the Council, who were amazed to see to what length and thickness these roots had attained.

My duty brought me in contact with another nuisance, which was rather unique. It was a somewhat peculiar medicinal smell, and filled the whole of one bedroom at a large house. A thorough search was made in the dark, dusty recess between the ceiling and the roof, but no cause was found there; so the gas-pipe fittings were traced. Still no clue was discovered. At last, however, my suspicions fell upon the wall paper, and this was stripped off. There were five layers, which must have been on for at least 20 or 30 years. These papers, with the dirt and paste sandwiched between, evidently accounted for the unpleasant smells, as there have been none since.

One class of work carried out by the Council must have a beneficial effect upon the health of residents

and visitors is that of taking up and re-laying street channel stones with sufficient gradient, so as to allow rain-water and debris a quick passage to the gullies. This work has been done extensively, several streets having been altered in this manner. Dirty water lodging in the hollows formed by sunken channel stones gradually dries up, causing vapour to arise, and the remaining dust is blown about; consequently both the obnoxious vapours and the offensive dust are inhaled by passers-by.

Fifteen House-to-House Inspections were made under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875. No very serious sanitary defect was found during the visits to these premises.

One hundred and thirteen House-to-House Inspections were conducted under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1909. This Act gives ample powers to Sanitary Authorities to remove insanitary conditions, failing which, Closing Orders are resorted to, and if the conditions are not then satisfactory, demolition orders can be issued and acted upon. Fortunately, in modern St. Annes the sanitary defects are so slight that they are dealt with quite satisfactorily under the clauses of the Public Health Act, 1875. During these inspections only 33 defects, consisting of broken slop-water pipes, blocked drains, and defective sanitary fittings, were located, and all were remedied by the owners after intimations reached them.

Six Privy Pails have been abolished, and one Privy Pail has been converted into a Water Closet. There are now 17 Privies and Privy Pails in the town.

This list of Sanitary Conveniences shews a preponderance of Fresh Water Closets over every other class.

- 4,576 Fresh Water Closets.
- 21 Waste Water Closets.
- 27 Privies (fixed).
- 46 Privy Pails (movable).

Under my supervision the following work in the Scavenging Department was carried out during the year, shewing a similar table for 1913, for comparison :—

	1913.		1914.
Dust Bins Emptied	89,713	...	96,523
Ashpits Emptied	5,947	...	4,921
Privy Pails Emptied	2,860	...	2,579
Ashpits and Water Closets Disin- fected	2,958	...	2,447
Loads of Refuse taken to Destructer	2,893	...	3,211
Loads of Good Ashpit Refuse taken to Tip	78	...	3
Dead Animals found on Shore ...	63	...	41

Although there are 486 Ashpits, they are steadily diminishing in number; some of them are being converted into useful store-places. It is quite a simple process to take down the brickwork from under the inner doorway and utilise the bricks for building up the outer doorway. When the ashpit has been cleaned out and thoroughly limewashed it forms a most useful structure for storing articles of any kind. This has been done at several premises, and dust bins provided.

There are 156 more Dust Bins than last year, and the total number now reaches 1,819. These receptacles are emptied weekly, some bi-weekly.

Refuse from traders' shops is removed twice weekly, whilst that from the premises of the fish dealers is taken away daily during the summer months. This latter arrangement was made for the first time this summer, when the traders concerned agreed to pay the Council for this extra cost of fish refuse removal. Formerly, this refuse was taken to a field in the rural portion of the district, covered over with soil, and afterwards used as manure, but the smell was so obnoxious the Council decided to burn the refuse at the Destructor. It is unfortunate that so valuable a manure should be absolutely wasted.

3,211 Loads of House and Trade Refuse have been burned at the Refuse Destructor. The material dealt with is of light character, there being little heavy or wet material from open ashpits or privies. The Destructor still continues to consume all the town's refuse. With slight repairs internally and externally, as occasion requires, the structure is kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

A source of revenue to the Sanitary Department is that from the sale of old tins, bottles, jars, old iron, lead, brass, copper, rubber, and metal mixed with the refuse at the Destructor. A sum approximating £40 was received for this material. A larger amount was anticipated, but the war prevented us from sending away several tons of tins.

European hostilities have increased rather than lessened my labours, due mainly to the housing of a considerable number of refugees from Belgium. Most of them have occupied a Camp in the sandhills, off North Drive, which is used in the summer time by children from the slums of Manchester and Salford. The Camp comprises four corrugated iron structures, lined with match boarding; two separate dormitories, each capable of holding 70 children; one dining hall with kitchen attached, and one small isolation room. This being a Summer Camp, no provision had been made for heating, lighting, and premises for laundry work, so the Council kindly gave most of the materials required, resulting in the refugees erecting a boiler-house, wash-house, drying-room, and store room, with walls of brick, slate roofs, concreted floors, and drained up to existing drain.

Other Belgian refugees have been housed in separate houses furnished for the purpose, or have lodged at dwellings in the town, the expenses of which were defrayed by the various churches. The drains, soil-pipes, and sanitary fittings of these houses have been examined, and all bedding and clothing has been disinfected as a precaution against any infectious disease.

Several Belgian soldiers have also been housed in the district for convalescence after wounds or operations.

Three hundred and two Visits during the day and night to the Public Abattoirs have been made so as to inspect the animals, carcasses, organs, and other internal parts, when 2,378 lbs. of diseased meat was detected and surrendered. There were three cows and one pig affected with generalized tuberculosis, and weighing 2,255 lbs. Organs and other internal parts affected with the same disease amounted to 103 lbs. There were also 20 lbs. of organs with hydatids. All this diseased meat was quickly despatched to the Destructor and burned.

Owing to a greater number of cattle being slaughtered at the abattoirs this year it has been necessary to provide more lairage room for the animals. This was done by making a doorway from the present south lairage into adjoining north lairage, so that the butchers may keep their beasts separate from the sheep.

A Humane Cattle Killer has been obtained, and is constantly in use for the purpose of slaughtering beasts. This method, being expeditious, inflicts the minimum of pain, and the weapon is in charge of the caretaker. He alone uses it in each case, so as to prevent any accident. The butchers appreciate the provision of this "killer" and the extra lairage accommodation provided.

There were 121 beasts, 3,104 sheep, 173 pigs, and 179 calves slaughtered, giving a total of 3,577 animals.

Frozen Meat has been examined whilst exposed for sale in the three shops where this class of meat is sold.

Food Premises, where all kinds of simple cooked articles of diet are prepared, have been visited occasionally. Ice cream is manufactured in suitable rooms; potatoes and fish are dressed and afterwards cooked in specially fitted premises; whilst various other kinds of foods are prepared in kitchens which are kept in clean condition.

Ninety-nine Inspections were duly made of the Bake-houses. These structures are admirably suited for the class of work done there. The floors are generally composed of concrete or tiles, and the brick walls are glazed or well limewashed. Except in the small bake-houses, where gas is used, the fires are outside, so that there is no possibility of the fumes from coal or coke entering the premises.

Quarterly Visits to the Farms revealed the care and attention bestowed by the farmers upon the condition of the cowsheds, milking utensils, and farm surroundings. Uneven cowshed floors at two farms were taken up and re-laid, whilst better dairy accommodation was provided at another.

Thirty-nine Workshops have been inspected, when four defects were found, consisting of a defective drain, dampness in walls, defective floor, and insanitary water-closet basin. These defects were afterwards remedied.

Twenty-four Visits were paid to the Factories, and the sanitary conveniences were examined. Two of the water-closets were insanitary, and three were insufficient. These conditions have since been rectified.

Thirty-five Observations for Black Smoke were made of the tall chimneys, when for a period of 39 minutes black smoke was sent out, averaging 1.11 minutes per hour. This small percentage shows an excellent record, and, if maintained in the future, will reduce the black smoke nuisance to a minimum.

Ninety-one Soil-pipes and Drains have been tested with the smoke machine, and 30 defects were detected. On the whole, the drains were found in good condition, the faults usually being the soil-pipe joints or the connection between the soil-pipe and the drain. All the defects were afterwards remedied by the owners on receiving notice.

The Steam Disinfector has been utilized frequently for the disinfection of 1,796 articles from infected premises, and also in several instances from houses where death had occurred. The latter procedure is being adopted more every year, as people see the advantage of the disinfection of bedding and clothing used by invalids suffering from various diseases.

Two hundred and fifty-five Rooms have been disinfected with formalin, sulphur, or corrosive sublimate.

All Camps pitched here during the summer were inspected, with a view of ascertaining the sanitary conditions prevailing. Scouts, Boys' Brigades, and others had evidently been educated to the essential details of conducting the Camps on lines of cleanliness and orderliness, and there was no necessity to complain of the system or methods employed.

Thirty-nine Certificates of Habitation have been granted by the Council after the inspection of new houses. Prior to this, however, a few slight defects were found, but these were remedied directly they were pointed out to the owners.

One Special Report was presented to the Council during the year relative to the number of houses in the district, the drains of which were not connected to the sewerage system. There are 64 of these houses, all in the rural portion of the district, beyond the limits of the main sewerage system.

During the latter part of last year the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences at lock-up shops was considered.

One hundred and nine premises were visited, and all but nine had sufficient accommodation. Notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 39, 40, and 41, upon

the owners, seven of whom complied with the terms, but the other two did not. These sections of the Act empower the Council to carry out the necessary work in default of the owners, and it was essential, under the circumstances, for the Council to have water-closets fixed. Tenders were obtained from reliable firms, and in both instances the lowest tender was accepted. Singular to relate, at both lock-up shops there was not a suitable position for the water-closet, with the result that the closets were fixed on adjoining property belonging to the same owners.

Legal Proceedings were taken against a person for keeping hens in a back yard, in such a state as to be a nuisance, but the Court dismissed the case, with one guinea costs. In two other instances notices had not been complied with respecting the insanitary surfaces of back yards, but the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs by the owner and his completion of the work.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SHOPS INSPECTOR.

WILLIAM E. PROCTER.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of St. Annes-on-the-Sea.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my First Annual Report as Inspector of Shops.

When you appointed me Inspector under the Shops Act early in the year it was my endeavour to visit every shop in the town, so as to have a complete list of shops, class of shops, shopkeepers, assistants, meal hours, weekly half-day holiday, and to ascertain whether requisite notices were exhibited or otherwise.

In addition to my multifarious duties as Sanitary Inspector this was no little task, for it meant a visit, which has been paid, to every shop in the town, so as to have a complete record, but this work was a pleasure, because almost without exception every trader shewed an earnest desire and willingness to carry out the requirements of the Shops Act. In fact, they put all kinds of conceivable queries to me, solely with the object of observing to the very letter, and securing for themselves and their assistants the benefits bestowed by the Shops Act. Needless to state, these queries were answered to the best of my ability.

A classification of the shops, which has been brought entirely up-to-date, is given below, shewing the number in each Ward, the class of shop, exempted or non-exempted; also other tables shewing various details:

There are

243 Shops in the town; occupied 231; unoccupied 12.

3	„	North Ward;	„	3;	„	0.
122	„	South Ward;	„	117;	„	5.
78	„	East Ward,	„	71;	„	7.
40	„	West Ward;	„	40;	„	0.

These shops have 171 males and 171 females employed there, and 42 of these persons are under the age of 18 years. It is a singular coincidence that the same number of each sex are employed in the shops.

There are 94 Shops under the heading:—

EXEMPTED SHOPS.

1	North Ward.
49	South Ward.
32	East Ward.
12	West Ward.

There are 137 Shops under the heading:—

NON-EXEMPTED SHOPS.

2	North Ward.
68	South Ward.
39	East Ward.
28	West Ward.

CLASS OF SHOP.		Ward.								
EXEMPTED TRADES.		No.	North.		South.		East.		West.	
Butchers	16	...	—	...	10	...	6	...	—	
Cafes	3	...	—	...	2	...	—	...		1
Chemists	5	...	—	...	2	...	1	...		2
Drug Stores	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...		—
Confectioners (including Sellers of Sweets and Chocolates)	20	...	—	...	11	...	6	...		3
Bakers	3	...	1	...	—	...	2	...		—
Cycle and Motor Dealers	4	...	—	...	2	...	1	...		1
Dairies	4	...	—	...	3	...	1	...		—
Fish Dealers	2	...	—	...	1	...	1	...		—

CLASS OF SHOP.		Ward.							
EXEMPTED TRADES.		No.	North.		South.		East.		West.
Fruiterers	7	...	—	...	5	...	1	...	1
Newsagents and Stationers	10	...	—	...	7	...	3	...	—
Tripe Dealer	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—
Refreshments (Fish & Chips)...	4	...	—	...	—	...	4	...	—
Tobacconists	9	...	—	...	5	...	2	...	2
Licensed Retail and Intoxicating Liquors	5	...	—	...	1	...	2	...	2
	—		—		—		—		—
	94	...	1	...	49	...	32	...	12
NON-EXEMPTED TRADES.									
Bassinette Dealer	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Bootmakers	9	...	—	...	5	...	4	...	—
China Dealers	2	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Costumiers	7	...	—	...	3	...	—	...	4
Coal Agents	9	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	8
Electrician	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Florist	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Furniture Brokers	3	...	—	...	3	...	—	...	—
Furnishers	5	...	—	...	3	...	2	...	—
Grocers	31	...	2	...	13	...	14	...	2
Ironmongers	4	...	—	...	3	...	1	...	—
Massage and Toilet	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Milliners and Drapers	27	...	—	...	14	...	10	...	3
Music Dealer	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Needlework	4	...	—	...	3	...	—	...	1
Saddlers	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Painters	4	...	—	...	3	...	1	...	—
Photographers	4	...	—	...	3	...	1	...	—
Plumbers	2	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Gas Appliances	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Rubber Dealer	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Tailors and Outfitters	12	...	—	...	3	...	4	...	5
Toy Dealer	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Tinplate Worker	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4	...	—	...	2	...	1	...	1
	—		—		—		—		—
	137	...	2	...	68	...	39	...	28
	—		—		—		—		—
Empty	12	...	—	...	5	...	7	...	—

A proposed General Closing Order was made during the year, and it is here set out; also a list shewing the number of traders signing application forms, which gives you some idea of the unanimity of the exempted and non-exempted traders desiring to take full advantage offered by the Shops Act, 1912,

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council propose to make a CLOSING ORDER in the terms hereinafter set forth for all shops in the Urban District of St. Annes-on-the-Sea (except shops which are exempted from the provisions of a Closing Order), fixing the day of the Weekly Half-Holiday and the Hours at which Shops shall be Closed.

Any person wishing to make objection to the Order or suggestions as to the provisions of the Order, should address a statement in writing to the Clerk to the Council, before the 4th July, 1914.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the Occupier of any shop to be affected by this Order, may, on presenting himself at the Council Offices, between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 5-0 p.m., on any week-day except Saturdays, and on Saturdays between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 p.m., before the aforesaid date, verify that his name, address, and trade are duly entered in the Register of Shops.

T. BRADLEY,

Clerk to the Council.

Dated this 28th May, 1914.

PROPOSED ORDER.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

GENERAL CLOSING ORDER.

The Urban District Council of St. Annes-on-the-Sea, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, and after due compliance with its provisions, do hereby order as follows :—

1.—This Order, which may be cited as the Shops Act (Urban District of St. Annes-on-the-Sea General Closing Order), 1912, applies to all shops in the Urban District of St. Annes-on-the-Sea, except shops which are exempted by the Act from the provisions of a Closing Order.

2.—The provisions of Section 4 of the Act are hereby extended to the sale by retail of Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Bread, Confectionery (including Sweets and Chocolates), Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, and other articles of a perishable nature, Tobacco and Smokers' Requisites, and Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.

3.—All shops to which Article 2 of this Order applies shall, subject to the provisions of any Order made by the Council under Section 11 (1) of the Act, be closed for the weekly half-holiday, on Wednesday, at 1-0 p.m., throughout the year.

Provided that any shopkeeper may substitute Saturday for Wednesday on affixing a notice to that effect in his shop.

4.—All shops to which this Order applies shall be closed for serving customers on the several days of the week at and after the following hours respectively :—

Thursday immediately following first Wednesday in		CLOSING HOURS.					
		Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
Hairdressers' Shops	October to December 18th,	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	and	8-0	8-0	1-0	8-0	8-0	10-0
	January 1st to June 30th.						
Stationers' Shops	October to December 18th.	8-0	8-0	1-0	8-0	8-0	10-0
	January 1st to March 31st.						
	April 1st to June 30th	8-0	8-0	1-0	8-0	8-30	10-0
Shops in which the sale by retail of Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Bread, Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, or other articles of a perishable nature is carried on.	October to December 18th.	7-30	7-30	1-0	7-30	8-0	10-0
	January 1st to March 31st.						
	April 1st to June 30th	8-0	8-0	1-0	8-0	8-30	10-0

Thursday immediately
following
first Wednesday in

CLOSING HOURS.

		Mon. p.m.	Tu. p.m.	Wed. p.m.	Th. p.m.	Fri. p.m.	Sat. p.m.
Shops in which the Sale of Confectionery (including Sweets and Chocolates) is carried on.	October to December 18th.	8-0	8-0	1-0	8-0	8-30	10-20
	January 1st to March 31st.						
	April 1st to June 30th	8-30	8-30	1-0	8-30	9-0	10-30
All other Shops to which this Order applies (except shops exempted from the obligation to close for a Weekly Half-holiday, and to which the provisions of Section 4 of the Act are not extended by Article 2 of this Order.	October to December 18th.	7-30	7-30	1-0	7-30	8-0	10-0
	January 1st to March 31st.						
	April 1st to June 30th	8-0	8-0	1-0	8-0	8-30	10-0
All Shops to which this Order applies exempted from the obligation to close for a Weekly Half-holiday, and to which the provisions of Section 4 of the Act are not extended by Article 2 of this Order.	October to December 18th.	7-30	7-30	7-30	7-30	8-0	10-0
	January 1st to March 31st.						
	April 1st to June 30th	8-0	8-0	8-0	8-0	8-30	10-0

Provided that where the occupier of a shop elects to close his shop for the weekly half-holiday on Saturday, instead of on Wednesday, the closing hour on Wednesday shall be 8-0 p.m.

Provided also that the closing hour fixed by this Order shall not apply to the Thursday immediately preceding Good Friday.

5.—Where in any shop which is required by this Order to be closed at a certain hour in respect of any trade or business any other trade or business is also carried on for which a later hour or no closing hour is fixed by this Order, such shop may, subject to the provisions of this Order or any other Order for the time being in force, be kept open for the purpose of such other trade or business, provided that :—

(a) After the said closing hour there shall be exhibited in some conspicuous places on the exterior and in the interior of such shop notices, in letters of the size of not

less than two inches, containing the following words :—
 “ Shops Act, 1912. This Shop is closed for to-day, except
 for (the sale by retail of) or (the trade or
 business of) ”;

(b) So far as reasonably practicable no goods in connection with the trade or business for which the shop is required to be closed shall be exhibited either inside or outside the shop.

6.—Shops and stalls carrying on business in the exhibition or shows known as “ The Public Hall,” “ The Empire de Luxe,” “ The Carlton Pavilion,” and also at the “ Pier,” shall be exempted from the operation of this Order, provided :—

(1) They come under one or other of the classes of trade which were carrying on business at these places on the 5th April, 1913; and

(2) That bona-fide charges for admission to these places are maintained and are not less in amount than the charges that were respectively in force at the above date.

As set out in the above-named Order any trader could send in objections to the Council, and petitions were received from twenty-five shopkeepers in East Ward district, and one each in South and West Wards, asking for extensions of the closing hours. The Council were considering these petitions, and in addition to this were in communication with the Home Office upon the matter, when a further petition reached them, signed by forty-six shopkeepers in East Ward, asking that the closing hours be the same as set out in the proposed Order. Singular to state, some of the signatures were of those who had signed the first petition, and as there were two-thirds in favour of the proposed Closing Order the Council decided to adopt it in its original form. This Order is dated December 10th, 1914.

The following list gives the number of traders signing application forms in favour of Closing Order; number not signing, and the various trades and respective Wards in which each class of shop is situate.

	No.	No. Signed.	WARD.				Not Signed.	WARD.			
			N.	S.	E.	W.		N.	S.	E.	W.
Exempted Trades :											
Butchers ...	15	14	—	7	7	—	1	—	1	—	—
Confectionery ...	27	21	—	10	7	4	6	—	4	1	1
Dairies ...	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Dealers ...	4	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruiterers & Florists	7	6	—	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Medical and Surgical Appliances—											
Chemists ...	6	6	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacconists ...	9	8	—	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—
	70	61	—	32	21	8	9	—	7	1	1
Non-exempted Trades :											
Hairdressers ...	7	5	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	1
Stationers ...	10	8	—	5	2	1	2	—	1	1	—
Bassinette Dealers...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China Dealers ...	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Music Dealer ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saddler ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bootmakers ...	11	9	—	6	2	1	2	—	—	2	—
Coal Agents ...	8	7	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	1
Drapers ...	25	22	—	11	6	5	3	—	—	2	1
Milliners ...	6	5	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ladies' Outfitters and Costumiers...	5	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Art Needleworkers...	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Grocers and Provision Dealers ...	31	24	1	11	11	1	7	1	1	5	—
Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers	4	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Photographers ...	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber Dealers ...	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toy Dealers ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinplate Worker ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watchmakers and Jewellers...	5	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors & Outfitters.	12	9	—	4	3	2	3	—	2	1	—
Miscellaneous; 2 Painters, 2 Hay and Straw Dealers, 1 Electrician, 2 Plumbers, 1 Gas Appliance, and 1 Builders' Merchant	9	9	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Furnishers and Furniture Dealers	11	9	—	5	3	1	2	—	2	—	—
	160	135	1	71	37	26	25	1	7	13	4

Instances similar to the following reveal the generous consideration which traders have extended to their employees.

Many employers are giving their "assistants" the weekly half-holiday, although they do not come strictly within the term "shop assistant."

A few of the shops are closed daily for meal hours, and the shopkeepers assure me that it is better for the assistants and customers alike. The former have no interruption at meal times, and the latter are served more expeditiously.

Traders in some of the large shops are seriously considering the question of closing their shops during Wednesday afternoons of the three summer months. Their reasons for doing so are to prevent their shops from being under-staffed each afternoon of the week when one or more assistants are on holiday, in lieu of Wednesday afternoon, and also that customers may be attended to in a better manner.

Seats are provided for assistants in those shops where females are employed.

Young persons employed in the shops were not working for more than seventy-four hours per week, the time allowed by the Act; in fact, they were employed for a much shorter period than that specified.

Notices were not exhibited at 15 shops, but twelve occupiers have since obtained notices, and there are yet three shops without notices displayed.

St. Annes being a health resort, all shops are exempt as regards closing hours from the Shops Act during the three months, July, August, and September, but all shop assistants must have one half-day holiday each week, or a fortnight's holiday with full pay, as an equivalent for this three months' full employment. In two or three

instances enquiries from the shop assistants shewed me they received their full benefits under the Act.

Unintentionally, one trader had not given his employee the usual half-day holiday, owing to an oversight, but after an interview with the shopkeeper the matter was rectified.

Visits were made to several shops which were kept open on Wednesday afternoons, but only perishable or exempted goods were offered for sale.

In visiting every shop in the town much work of an educational nature had to be done, and it is hoped the traders will try, as far as they possibly can, to keep within the hours of closing, fulfil the conditions of the Act, and in every way facilitate its smooth working.

The weather conditions during the months were as follows:—

JANUARY.....This was an exceptionally dry month. No rain fell between the 11th and 24th, and the total amount falling on 13 days was 1.40 inches. Frost occurred on 13 nights.

FEBRUARY ...Mild and moderately dry. Frost occurred only on three nights. There was a fairly large amount of bright sunshine.

MARCH.....There was a copious fall of rain, and only two days when no rain fell. Also a large amount of bright sunshine was recorded, so that the rain must have descended largely at night.

APRILThis was a mild and dry month, there being practically no rain after the 14th. Nearly 200 hours of bright sunshine were revealed.

MAY.....Weather variable. Some strong winds, moderate amount of rain, and fairly large record of bright sunshine.

JUNE.....A dry, bright month. No rain fell from 11th to 19th and 23rd to 28th. Breezes from north-west and west.

JULY.....Very large amount of rain fell, approximating nearly six inches. The temperature in the shade reached 80.6 degrees. Prevailing breezes from west and north-west.

AUGUST.....Beautiful sunny month. Free from rain during 10th to 21st. Shade temperature was again high, and westerly breezes were predominant.

SEPTEMBER...Another bright month. Rain fell from 8th to 19th, but remaining days were all free.

OCTOBER.....Very dry month, rain falling on nine days only.

NOVEMBER...Somewhat wet month, nearly four inches of rain falling. Prevailing winds from the west. Free from fog.

DECEMBER...An exceptionally wet month. Rain fell on 25 days. There were no days of fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LONGITUDE ... 3 1 17
LATITUDE 53 44 38

1914. ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Month.	Atmospheric Pressure.			Temperature.						Earth Grass Thermometers.			Rain-fall.		Sun-shine.		Direction of Wind at 9 a.m.								At 9 a.m. No of Days of				
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Maximum in Shade.	Highest Maximum in Shade.	Lowest Minimum in Shade.	Mean Minimum in Shade.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Humidity of Air. Saturation 100.	Earth Grass Thermometers.			Rainfall in inches.	No. of Days on which it fell.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Minutes.	N.	N.E.	F.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	Rain.	Overcast.	Bright.	Gales.
										1 ft. below Ground (mean).	4 ft. below Ground (mean).	Grass (mean).																	
January ...	30.138	30.693	29.645	39.5	48.9	24.6	34.3	5.2	88	38.3	43.1	33.5	1.40	13	25	15	2	2	6	4	4	4	10	3	3	21	7	...	...
February.	30.006	30.117	28.866	39.6	49.8	28.1	34.4	5.2	89	43.5	44.1	35.8	2.03	18	60	15	...	...	2	13	2	3	8	...	...	17	11	...	...
March.....	29.481	30.088	28.973	44.8	51.4	30.1	38.9	5.5	80	42.4	44.8	37.3	3.01	29	98	30	1	1	3	8	1	1	8	1	5	15	11	...	...
April	30.135	30.580	29.154	50.5	60.5	32.2	43.8	6.7	81	48.1	48.2	40.7	0.80	10	197	30	...	1	2	5	1	6	6	5	4	1	8	21	...
May	30.203	30.452	29.392	53.7	61.0	34.1	45.4	8.3	83	52.4	51.8	42.1	1.92	17	185	45	1	...	3	3	1	3	13	7	...	5	13	13	...
June	30.107	30.452	29.800	62.1	76.0	42.2	53.5	8.6	75	58.3	55.2	48.3	1.38	10	215	15	1	2	6	1	...	2	8	10	...	...	11	19	...
July	29.936	30.266	29.091	67.3	80.6	50.1	54.8	12.5	74	61.5	60.7	51.6	5.88	19	145	15	...	...	...	6	1	3	11	10	...	2	19	10	...
August ...	30.134	30.370	29.550	66.4	80.5	48.7	53.2	13.2	76	63.1	61.0	49.7	1.74	12	204	30	...	...	3	3	9	...	14	2	...	2	9	20	...
September	30.115	30.456	29.450	66.1	74.0	39.3	52.3	13.8	77	62.3	60.2	51.8	2.84	12	145	15	1	1	4	3	9	...	9	3	...	...	9	21	...
October ...	29.898	30.442	29.497	54.1	59.5	37.2	46.8	12.7	89	55.2	55.3	44.7	1.60	9	70	...	1	2	7	7	...	...	6	2	6	2	22	7	...
November.	29.856	30.663	29.279	48.7	53.9	30.1	38.9	9.8	96	45.6	50.5	36.4	3.82	21	60	15	1	6	3	...	2	2	14	2	...	5	11	14	...
December.	29.703	30.363	28.829	41.4	49.2	25.8	34.3	7.1	95	43.1	44.8	33.7	4.77	25	32	...	...	1	2	13	3	2	7	2	1	4	14	11	2
Sums ...	359.712	360.944	351.516	625.2	745.3	422.5	531.6	108.6	1003	613.8	619.7	505.6	31.19	195	1439	45	8	16	41	66	29	26	114	50	15	29	169	165	2
Means ..	29.976	30.078	29.293	52.1	62.1	35.2	44.3	9.0	83	51.1	51.6	42.1																	

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The Workshops on the Register number 66, and include:—

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cycle Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
French Polishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Golf Club Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Golf Bag Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harness Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tin-plate Working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Factories number 27, and include the following:—

Aerated and Bottling Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Flag Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electricity Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Un- corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.	of Non- residents regist'r'd in the District.	of Resi- dents not regist'r'd in the District.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
1909	11023	151	151	13.7	103	9.3	...	...	8	...	...
1910	11033	130	130	11.7	95	8.6	...	...	9	...	...
1911	9842	142	142	14.0	103	10.2	...	11	13	114	11.3
1912	10246	101	103	10.1	92	8.9	9	11	11	94	9.1
1913	10455	122	122	11.6	95	9.0	7	16	6	104	9.9
1914	10787	114	114	10.5	105	9.7	11	7	12	101	9.3

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3212	Total population at all ages	9842	At Census, 1911
		Number of inhabited houses	2019	(cf. Census,
		Average number of persons per house.	4.87	.Vol. V.)

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.
 URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in Locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages (Years).						North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.		
		Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						65 and up-ward's
Small-pox
Cholera
Plague
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	53	...	5	42	4	2	...	10	14	23	6	30	
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	...
Scarlet Fever	13	...	...	11	...	2	...	4	3	4	2	4
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	5
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	1	...
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Measles (com.)	116	4	38	63	9	2	...	29	26	48	13	...	
Totals	200	5	43	120	16	12	3	46	46	80	28	39	

Isolation Hospitals: Moss Side Infectious Diseases Hospital, near Lytham, Fylde Joint Hospital Board.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1914.
URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65		65 and upwards
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1914.
Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA.

[illegible]

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914, for the Urban District of St. Annes-on-the-Sea, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of		
	In- spections 2	Written Notices. 3	Prose- cutions. 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	24	5	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	138	9	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	9	...	...
Total... ..	171	14	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. 5
	Found 2	Remedied. 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector. 4	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	6	6	...	...
Sanitary { insufficient	3	3	...	...
Accommodation { unsuitable or defective... ..	...	...	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORK-SHOP ACT :				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (§. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)... ..	5	5	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	14	14	...	...

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. 1	Number. 2
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	None.
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (s. 5).	5
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :	None.
Certificates granted during the year	None.
In use at the end of the year	None.
HOMEWORK :	Number of Lists. Out- workers.
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (s. 107) :	
Lists received	None. None.
Addresses of out- workers. { forwarded to other Authorities ... { received from other Authorities...	... .. ... ..
	Wearing Apparel. Other.
HOMEWORK IN UNWHOLESOME OR INFECTED PREMISES :	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) ... ..	... ..
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..	... ..
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110) ... ..	... ..
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	
Important classes of work- shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enu- merated here. { Workshop Bakehouses 20	
Total number of workshops on Register ...	66

F. BOOTH,
Medical Officer of Health.



